Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1867. NUMBER 19.

FROM EUROPE.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Great Britain.

FENIAN PRISONERS SENTENCED.

DUBLIN, July 18.

The six persons who took an active part in the Waterford riots, and were arrested by the police, have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

REPORTS BEING MADE FOR THE RELEASE OF GENERAL NAGLES.

LONDON, July 18.

Efforts are being made to obtain the release of General Nagles, one of the party of Fenians who landed at Dungarvan, and were subsequently captured by the Irish Guards. The American Government has been invoked by the friends of General Nagles, to use its influence with the Irish authorities to procure his discharge from custody.

THE SUNDAY NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD.

PORTSMOUTH, July 18.

The great naval review yesterday, in honor of the Sultan of Turkey, cost fifty thousand pounds sterling. One gunboat was driven ashore during the rate storm which prevailed at the time. No other accident occurred.

BANQUET IN LONDON TO THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

LONDON, July 18—Evening.

A grand banquet was given at Guild Hall this evening in honor of the Sultan. For the entertainment a great preparation were made and was in every way a success. The Prince of Wales, Ismael Pasha and all the principal members of the Government were present. Nearly 8,000 guests were at the tables, which were stretched in parallel lines the whole length of the magnificent hall. The greater number of those present were men most eminent in the nation for rank or reputation. The hall and tables were gorgeously decorated, and the display of gold and silver plate was exceedingly rich and dazzling. To-night a grand ball gives to the Belgian volunteers of a visit to their country is in progress at Agricultural Hall. Over 15,000 people are there. It is expected that the Sultan, Prince of Wales, and other of the distinguished party at Guild Hall, will visit Agricultural Hall before the close of the festivities.

Germany.

ARRANGEMENT OF PARLIAMENT.

COPENHAGEN, July 18.

The Danish Parliament has adjourned.

FROM MADISON.

Sabbath School Convention—General Sherman—The Governor—Sam Hall Pastor—A Mysterious Message.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

MADISON, Wis., July 18.

A County Sunday School Convention, one of a series now being held, has been in session two days and closed this afternoon with a great children's meeting in Capitol Park, where several hundred people were addressed by Governor Fairchild, ex-Governor Smith and others.

Lieutenant-General Sherman, who is now at Fort Howard, Green Bay, is expected to arrive there in three or four days, for a brief stay from his family at Lancaster.

The Governor's engagements very favorable for the Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee, the money of war was intended to relieve the Home, what quantities of swamp lands granted to

[illegible]

MEXICO.

[illegible]

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Decision in a Mulatto Corpus Case—Disappearance of the Louisville Southern Relief Association.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

LOUISVILLE, July 18.

The report of Judge Goodloe's decision in the habeas corpus case, ex parte Jackson, was not altogether correct. The Judge only decided that a prisoner arrested by the United States authorities for trial before the United States Circuit Court, should be discharged by State Courts upon a writ of habeas corpus.

The Louisville Southern Association's Treasurer's report, shows disbursements to the amount of $7,000.

FROM SOUTH BEND, IND.

An Abundant Grain Crop in Indiana.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

SOUTH BEND, July 18.

The harvest throughout this county is about over. Wheat, oats and barley are exceedingly fine. There will be a much larger yield than former years. Farmers will probably get twenty-five or thirty bushels of wheat per acre.

The corn is exceedingly fine. Corn and potatoes are coming on nicely. There will be an unusually large crop.

FROM DETROIT.

Fatal Fall—Two Explosions—Four Persons Scalded.

DETROIT, July 18.—Lieutenant Wm. L. Cobern fell from a scaffold at Adrian, this morning, and died in half an hour.

The tug Johnson exploded her boiler in Saginaw River last night. Captain Rafferty and three more were killed. The boat was new and is a total loss.

FROM LEAVENWORTH.

The Kansas System Relative to Slaveholding Agents Abolished.

LEAVENWORTH, July 18.—Kansas on demand imposes a fifty dollar license upon merchandise agents of Eastern houses before they can sell goods by sample, which has for a long time virtually prohibited competition with a few large local establishments, has been repealed by the City Council.

FIRES.

Large Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—A fire broke out in a six story building on Walnut street, owned by Mr. Stewart, and occupied by Mr. Ferguson, bookbinder and printing office, damaged by the flames and water to the extent of $30,000. Insurance, $18,000.

Wholesale Factory Burned in New York.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The wholesale factory of Solomon & Defruce, William street, was burned this morning. Loss, $125,000; partly insured.

Steamer Burned.

MOBILE, July 18.—The river steamer Flint was burned at her wharf this morning. Loss, $7,000. No insurance.

Transactions in Erie Stock.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The Commercial says the well-known speculative Director in Erie has turned his back on one of his clique, his friends having sold short 30,000 shares held on their joint account. The occurrence of this week brings to light the fact that the Director in the case is short of stock principally 30,000 shares.

The Little Sea-Crossing Craft All Right.

LIVERPOOL, July 18—2 p. m.—The little craft Nonpareil, Captain Mikes, from New York, June 4, for Southampton, was, on Wednesday, 14th, off Lizzy, anchored at sea. The Captain and crew of the little craft were well and required no assistance.

Died.

DETROIT, July 18.—Judge Conack, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Detroit, died last night, aged eighty-four.

NEW YORK, July 18.—John G. Bergen, one of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, died this evening in Brooklyn.

Mormon Immigration.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Four hundred Mormons left Omaha last night for Salt Lake. They came from Liverpool, and will reach their destination the latter part of September.

Registration in Mobile.

MOBILE, July 18.—Registration closed yesterday. Total number of persons registered, 3,589 whites; 5,066 blacks.

Expense in Carrying out the Reconstruction Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The estimate of the Postmaster General and Adjutant General of the amount of appropriations required to cover expenses of the reconstruction acts of Congress, which was communicated to the Senate on Monday, was as follows:

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: The undersigned, to whom the subject has been referred, have the honor to report that a further appropriation of $5,845,777 would appear from the estimates received, to be possibly necessary to complete the work of reconstruction of the states, under the acts of Congress of March 2 and 23, 1867.

The original appropriation for this object ($500,000, by joint resolution of March 29, 1867,) has been distributed to the respective districts, as follows:

First District	$ 93,444.44
Second District	93,444.44
Third District	93,444.44
Fourth District	93,444.44
Fifth District	93,444.44
Total	$467,222

It appears by the estimates transmitted that a further sum amount is requisite, as follows:

First District	$ 93,555.56
Second District	93,555.56
Third District	93,555.56
Fourth District	93,555.56
Fifth District	93,555.56
Total	$467,777.80

If General Ord's Fourth District Estimate, submitted for the 1st of July only, should be continued for the remainder of the year, the aggregate of the three estimates is $1,867,777.80, of which $1,400,000 is for subsistence, and the remainder for the pay of officers and employes, and for contingencies.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

A. V. ROGERS, P. M. G.

On review of the foregoing estimates, Congress reduced them by $555,277, and appropriated $1,000,000 to complete the registration, hold the elections, and carry out the law. The whole appropriation, therefore, including that of March 20, 1867, will be $1,500,000, being an average of $250,000 for each of the ten reclaimed States.

Death of a Congressman Elect.

Fisher's Galveston (Texas) Bulletin of the 10th inst., says: We have intelligence that Hon. Caleb Hubbard, member of Congress elect from this district, died at Jacksboro, on the 1st instant, of a pistol shot received at Decatur, who was shot killed by the guard who's endeavoring to prevent his escape. The deceased for long time a prominent politician, has been a member of both the United States and Confederate Congresses.

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PRISONS AND POORHOUSES.

A Visit to the Jail and Poorhouse of Fremont County, Iowa.

(Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.)

CORNING, Iowa, July 8.

The city of Coldwater is, like most Michigan cities, a place of great beauty. Good streets, good schools, and substantial houses, are its forte, as Artemus Ward would have said. The hills on the street side tell you all about the delicate bowed and twelve hundred and the difference between 5:30 and 5:15.

THE JAIL.

The city of Coldwater is the county seat of Branch County, and, with all its fine characteristics, boasts but one Poorhouse. Court House and Jail of that order of architecture known as the "Tudor horse" style. It is made of stone, piled together in a mass, and, in spite of its apparent clumsiness, quite a pretty structure. It is very partly occupied, and how any number of prisoners can be kept I do not see. I was shown two large cells or rooms, and the informal Deputy said I was quartered in the corner. The ventilation is good, and, except the rather close confinement, I cannot see that as being so four prisoners can be accommodated with a moderate degree of comfort. But Branch County must be a virtuous county, indeed, if this cubby hole is not often easily overcrowded.

THE POOR HOUSE.

A farm of 0 acres and a half, perhaps, belongs to a new brick structure, the County Poor House. As I sat out on the porch directly in the Warden. Stop a moment and look at this old man. Quiet and inoffensive, he lived to place dying nearly or quite three score years, until a drunken curse-law quiet his domestic life, and the old gentleman became inmate. He was brought here that he might have quiet, and he is now calm enough.

Passing through the rooms of the Poor House, we find them scrupulously clean. The floors are as white as soap can make them.

Here, in the kitchen is an idiotic girl; she could not be managed at home, and so she was brought here. What a pity that so rich and enlightened a state as Michigan has no better provision for the care of unfortunates than the poor house! The girl could have been made a useful member of society with a little care. She is by no means wholly destitute of intelligence. When informed that we had come to see the boiler, she exclaimed, "O, my! I'm so glad! Did you come to see me?" Then she continued to say, "I like you! I like you! O, my! the gentleman has mind on his coat! O, my!"

Here is a woman, semi-idiotic, with a child. She was hard to manage, and the Warden says the cowhide had to be used freely to subdue her. But experienced managers of idiots do not use the cowhide. Force is not used at all in asylums for the feeble minded. Let Michigan provide the Institution of such in childhood and they will be made useful and happy members of society, instead of being buried in the poor house, herding of villains, and then being cowhided into submission in county poor houses. Nothing in the condition of idiots females is more painful than the fact that so many of them find up at the poorhouse with one or more children.

The crying want of all our poor-houses is the separation of children from adults. In this one there are fourteen children. They are sent to school, but are kept with the other inmates of the house. In fact the idea of classification has not entered the minds of the authorities of this house. Innocence, age, old and young, vicious and innocent, have free range through the house.

Here is an insane old man confined in a cell. He had been long enough in jail to make the "very best shoe-strings in the world." As a punishment for his manufacturing inclinations he is shut in his cell. He takes his revenge out in cursing the Warden and threatening him with such a shower bath as Xantippe gave to Socrates.

But the worst case in the house is that of a young woman—not bad looking, but whose diseased eye told of a life of shame. It is a terrible story. Ruined, it is said, by the most shocking incest, she showed so vile a character, such an infatuation of wickedness, that a relative who had undertaken to sustain her, could not tolerate her under the same roof with his children, and so procured an order to bring her here. Upon what ground the Overseer of the Poor decided to send her here, we know not. The ruins of sometimes, and follows a life of shame. On her return, she gets rid of the consequences in a way that would startle even Madame Restell. She makes a mechanical appliances for a surgical operation on herself at the wood-pile! It makes one blush to write of such a character, but the cause of humanity demands that the custom of confining women with unfortunate children should be broken up. I am informed that the Overseer of the Poor is a gentleman of some kind of sympathies, and I know he wishes to make the Poor House a school of vice? Are these fourteen children to get their moral training from this disgusting creature? As our humane society do not, the officers are conducting reports. Here, as elsewhere, a rich county is guilty of the paltry economy of denying to aged and infirm paupers the comfort of a cup of tea. All except those actually sick are kept at the meager pauper fare. In other respects your correspondent could not learn anything positive in regard to the arrangements. It is evident to say that if the house is conducted as humanely as the disregardless of the county authorities will permit, it is due to the present Warden that an examination should be had, and if they find it otherwise, some unkindness toward the paupers, then it is due to humanity that it should be stopped.

A CASE OF DISCIPLINE.

To illustrate the necessity of discipline for insane patients in such institutions, I may mention that there is one man here who, under a former administration, used to have "rows" with those in charge, and on occasions he was "cooked down." The present Warden has no difficulty with him. But the consignment of insane people to poor houses is an outrage on humanity.

A WELL-KEPT POOR-HOUSE.

I heard of a rare thing in the way of poor-houses. It is said that the county of St. Joseph, just west of Branch, not only provides well for its paupers, but actually makes an annual appropriation for the religious and moral instruction of the inmates! This, of course, is no more than is dictated by wise economy, but such wisdom is so rare that it is a pleasure to chronicle it. Clar ne Vourn.

Walrusses.

Twenty American citizens residing at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, have written a letter to Secretary Seward congratulating him on the acquisition of Russian America by the United States. In his opinion of these gentlemen, the climate of the new territory west of the Cascade Mountains, is as high as sixty degrees, and of the numerous islands bordering its shores, is milder than that of New England. The pine forests are immense in extent, and lumber can be shipped with great ease from the capacious harbors along the coast. Mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and coal are known to exist, many rich specimens of these minerals having been brought down to Victoria. Although in agricultural capabilities our new territory is inferior to territories lying east of it, yet there are large tracts of land which, under cultivation, will produce most of the cereals as well as the hardier vegetables of the temperate zone. This testimony, coming from men who are acquainted with the soil and climate of the Northwest coast, confirms the general impression as to the value of this recent acquisition.

Rapid Steamboat Racing.

[From the Albany Journal, July 18.]

It has been claimed by the People's Line that the new steamer Drew, besides her speed, was a good sea boat. The result of several contests have been held against her and other boats. The Connecticut, of the Troy Line, claims to be especially fast, and has much to warrant the claim. The two boats seem to be pitted against each other, running Northbound on the same night. It was expected that there would be a thorough trial of their respective speed on the down trip, on Monday night last, but the Drew was detained on account of her New Haven, and thus the trial was prevented. Last night the qualities of the Drew were tested on her upward trip. She left New York at 6 o'clock, and reached Yonkers, keeper at 8:50—the distance, eighty miles, which exhibits a degree of speed never before equalled on the Hudson. She passed Hudson at 11:35 and reached Albany at 2:20, making the trip from New York to this city in eight hours and twenty-five minutes. The steamer Connecticut left New York at the same time. At West Point the Drew was fifteen miles ahead of her, at Poughkeepsie, two miles ahead, and about the same ahead at Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 18.—The steamer Connecticut passed Rhinebeck at 12 o'clock midnight, and the steamer Drew at 12:17.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 17.—The Connecticut passed this place at 12:30 o'clock, going at a good speed. A number of people who had congregated on the dock, waited for an the Drew, which which was shortly observed from the Chrome of the Hudson, and a few minutes later the swift boat came flying past, leaving the Connecticut behind the point. Passengers on board the Drew brought behind the Drew Rhinebeck, doing the distance in 12:17 a. m.

The time on record between this city and New York was made on the evening of July 4, 14th inst. month, by the Mary Powell, in three hours and forty minutes, nothing six landings.

Illinois State Teachers' Institute.

A session of this body, in continue four days, will begin on Monday, August 12, next, in the State Normal University, Normal, Ill.

The following members of the Normal Faculty will be present, to give instruction in the subjects named, and in the modes of teaching them: Richard Edwards, in the Philosophy of Education and the Art of Teaching—also in the Art of Reading; S. G. Hewett, Geography and History; J. A. Lowell in Botany and the Elements of other Natural Sciences; Thomas Metcalf in Arithmetic and Book-Keeping; Albert Stetson in English Composition; William L. Pillsbury in Entomology and Free Gymnastics; Jerome Allen in Vocal Music; Hon. Newton Bateman, LL.D., of Springfield, and Rev. J. M. Gregory, LL.D., of Champaign.

There will be no charge for tuition. The Institute will be conducted gratuitously.

Board in the village of Normal is $4.50 per week. Rooms for self-boarding and clubbing may be secured at very reduced rates.

All earnest teachers are cordially invited to be present. Any one intending to come will confer a favor by so advising the undersigned, and by a letter addressed to that effect to Richard Edwards, Normal, Illinois. Signed by William L. Pillsbury, Richard Edwards, Newton Bateman, Richard Powell, Norton Bishop, T. H. Pickard, T. H. Hamilton, S. M. Dickey, Charles Covell, John Hickey, T. R. Lodge, Thomas Mosley, E. G. Rodgers, C. E. Hewett, Thomas W. Hynes, Executive Committee.

Destructive Fire at Cedar Falls, Iowa.

(From the Cedar Falls Gazette, July 17.)

A fire was discovered last evening about ten o'clock, in the rear of the store, on the under the counter. In spite of the efforts of the workers it was not long before it was rapidly consumed the building, destroying the entire stock of goods. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary. The building, rendering it necessary to destroy several buildings in order to stop the spread of the flames.

The losses worked mostly, and to their owners may be attributed the checking of the flames. At times the buildings on the south side of the street were in great danger, yet thus far no other but little wind they were saved by covering them with wet blankets.

The following is a list of sufferers:

L. J. Allen, three shop building and stock; I. Hatfield, dry goods and stock; Wm. A. Taggart & Bro., grocery store; J. W. Brown, dry goods building; Wm. A. Taggart & Bro., building; Wm. Brown & Co., law office; F. A. Tondee, furniture; J. Collins, shoe store and gun shop; Wm. Brown, building; Seventh Day, grocery, building and stock. The total loss was about $20,000.

The Atlanta Bee says that "from all the Fabia bribes us, we are perfectly satisfied that Georgia will give thirty thousand for reconstruction, the action of Sen. H. Hill to the contrary notwithstanding."

Transportation.

FOR BUFFALO,

THE W. T. CO.'S SPLENDID PASSAGE STEAMER,

POTOMAC,

CAPT. CARLISLE,

WILL LEAVE THIS PORT EVERY SATURDAY, AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

For passage apply to S. SOWE, No. 2 Albany Block, or 242 South Water-st. J. W. TUTTLE.

Financial.

COLLEGE LAND SCRIPT

FOR SALE

AT SIXTY CENTS PER ACRE.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, Bankers,

47 CLARK-ST.

Educational.

LAW DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY, ANN ARBOR.

Lectures commence in last terms of all classes, Tuesday, September 17, 1867. Hon. Thos. M. Cooley, LL.D., President; Hon. J. V. Campbell, LL.D., Hon. Geo. Martin, Hon. Geo. Willis Cooke, Hon. Geo. Gibbs, Hon. Geo. Ives, Professors. Apply for Circulars to J. R. BALLARD, Ann Arbor, Mich.

University Notre Dame,

St. Joseph Co., Indiana.

Studies will be resumed at this Institution on

TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 1867.

For Catalogues, address

Rev. WM. CORBY, C. S. C., President, Notre Dame P. O., Indiana.

For Sale.

A Valuable Flouring Mill

AND

Water Privileges,

TO THE EXTENT OF 300 HORSE POWER,

FOR SALE.

In the flourishing village of TECUMSEH, Michigan. Mill has three run of stone, and is well adapted for custom flouring and grinding of meal, feed, and corn, and is in the center of a large and fertile section, and in the order. Also, the fine mill and water privileges, formerly occupied by Messrs. Ward and Reading Wales. Also, three dwelling houses, and a large number of lots, all of which will be sold low, on good terms. Inquire of the undersigned, or address, or personally, at the office of the undersigned, in the village of Tecumseh, Lenawee County, Michigan.

WM. HAYDEN,

Tecumseh, Mich.

Great Sale of Public Property.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, TENN., July 15, 1867.

Will offer for sale at Public Auction, on the ground, on MONDAY, July 29th, 1867, at the Northwestern Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., commencing at 10 o'clock, about 400 C. C. and O. S., consisting in part of the following, viz:

Cob Schooners, 16 feet in keel; Pontoons, 18 feet; Flat boats, 40 feet keel; Flat caps, 24 feet; Barge sheets, 40 by 20 feet; Barge sheets, 20 by 20 feet; Barge sheets, 20 by 16 feet; Barge sheets, 16 by 16 feet; Barge sheets, 16 by 12 feet; Barge sheets, 12 by 12 feet; Barge sheets, 12 by 10 feet; Barge sheets, 10 by 10 feet; Barge sheets, 10 by 8 feet; Barge sheets, 8 by 8 feet; Barge sheets, 8 by 6 feet; Barge sheets, 6 by 6 feet; Barge sheets, 6 by 4 feet; Barge sheets, 4 by 4 feet; Barge sheets, 4 by 2 feet; Barge sheets, 2 by 2 feet; Barge sheets, 2 by 1 feet; Barge sheets, 1 by 1 feet; Tarpaulins, 40 by 20 feet; Tarpaulins, 20 by 20 feet; Tarpaulins, 20 by 16 feet; Tarpaulins, 16 by 16 feet; Tarpaulins, 16 by 12 feet; Tarpaulins, 12 by 12 feet; Tarpaulins, 12 by 10 feet; Tarpaulins, 10 by 10 feet; Tarpaulins, 10 by 8 feet; Tarpaulins, 8 by 8 feet; Tarpaulins, 8 by 6 feet; Tarpaulins, 6 by 6 feet; Tarpaulins, 6 by 4 feet; Tarpaulins, 4 by 4 feet; Tarpaulins, 4 by 2 feet; Tarpaulins, 2 by 2 feet; Tarpaulins, 2 by 1 feet; Tarpaulins, 1 by 1 feet; Tarpaulins, 1 by 1 feet; Tarpaulins, 1

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

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TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1867.

AN AWKWARD VOTE.

On Wednesday eighteen Democratic members of Congress placed their names on record in favor of the President's suggestion, that the United States has become liable to the creditors of the rebel States for the debts of those States, due before the war. Two of the members who thus voted are from this State—Messrs. Burr and Marshall. Brooks, who is the leader of the Democratic party, voted that way, and of course the smaller fry followed suit. The anti-rebellion debt of those States was owed by the people, and for its payment the property of the State and of the people are bound. When the rebellion broke out, those States ceased to have any Constitutional State Governments, and have had none since. The debt stands, however, as it did, a lien upon the property of the State and of the people. When Governments are re-established there, they will have to make provision for the payment of these debts. The Constitution of the United States makes it the duty of the National Government to secure to each State a republican form of government. These States having no such Government, the United States, in providing them with such Governments, no more becomes responsible for their previous or subsequent debts than it does for the debts of any of the inhabitants. If the United States, by taking military possession of the rebel States, and holding the same until lawful State Governments are constructed, became liable for the antirebellion debts of such States, why not also of the rebel debt? The United States divested the "Confederacy" of the ten States which it claimed; they took all the property of the Confederacy which they could find; they seized the ships and the arms, and the cotton and the tobacco of the Confederate Government, and destroyed and disbanded that Government. If any liability for debts resulted from the obliteration of the existing Governments in the Confederate States by the United States, the claim for the Confederate debt certainly is the strongest. The answer to all this is that the authority of the United States to political supremacy existed prior to the Confederacy, and all debts contracted by States or others, were contracted subject to the supreme Constitutional authority of the United States to dispose and set aside any treasonable, revolutionary or hostile Government in any State, and to erect and establish and maintain other and republican governments in such States. The debt of the rebel States, contracted prior to the rebellion, was contracted subject to this authority on the part of the United States, and the latter, by an exercise of that authority, no more becomes responsible for the debts of the State than does the holder of a first mortgage, by a lawful proceeding to foreclose it, make himself responsible for subsequent and later liabilities of the mortgagor.

Messrs. Marshall and Burr, of this State, doubtless think their vote, to assume the rebel debt will please their Democratic constituents, but we think they have made a mistake. Relieving the rebels from their debt is one thing, but when Messrs. Burr and Marshall vote to have that debt collected in the shape of additional taxes from the farms of the people of Scott and Hamilton counties, the case assumes a very different aspect. The Democratic party take especial pains on all occasions to complain of the enormous taxes to which the people are subjected to pay their own debts, and the sincerity of those complaints they illustrate by voting in Congress to discharge the rebels from the paying of any taxation whatever, and to transfer the rebel State debt to the people of the North, to be paid out of their hard earnings. These considerate friends of a tax-ridden people vote to pile the debt of the rebel States upon the top of our own State and National debts, and to exempt the people of the rebel States from all taxation whatever, even to pay the expenses of their own Government. We submit to the farmers of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, the question of paying by taxation on their lands and products the debts of the rebel States, as voted by their Democratic representatives in Congress.

ALDERMAN WOODARD AND THE CITY DEPOSITS.

It is somewhat remarkable that at this late day there should be any controversy as to the meaning of the word "loan" in reference to money. The city of Chicago is blessed with a Common Council, a Mayor, a Comptroller and a City Treasurer; it has a goodly revenue collected annually from the taxables of the people, and this revenue as received by the Collectors, passes into the hands of the Treasurer and by him is deposited to his credit as Treasurer, in one of the banks in Chicago. This money is collected for a variety of purposes, and the Treasurer, though depositing the money in bulk not as a special, but general deposit, in the bank, credits upon his own books each fund, with the sum belonging thereto. Occasionally it so happens that the money of one or the other of these funds is exhausted, and there is none to meet a current demand, as for instance, to make a semi-annual payment of interest. In such case, though there may be on deposit in the bank a million of dollars of the public money, the City Comptroller has to borrow from the bank at six per cent interest the sum that is needed. In this way the city, during the year, borrows from time to time three or four hundred thousand dollars of its own money and pays interest thereon.

A proposition was made by responsible banks to pay to the city an interest of four per cent upon its average deposits, amounting to $40,000 per annum. This was rejected by the Mayor and Common Council. The next proposition was to make all temporary loans to the city without interest, provided the city funds were deposited with the banks making the offer. This proposition was also rejected by the Mayor and Council.

The decision of the Mayor and Council is:

1. To refuse $40,000 per annum interest upon the average deposit of the city money.

2. To pay six per cent interest to the banks where the public money is deposited, for the use of a portion of that money when needed.

3. To refuse to accept these temporary loans from other banks without interest.

The action of the Mayor and Common Council is therefore to add $80,000 to the annual taxes of the city.

These results have been accomplished, it is said, by the argument of Alderman Woodard of the Ninth Ward, who demonstrated that a "deposit" of the public money in a bank is a *loan*; that the city could not direct the Treasurer to deposit the public money in a bank, because the charter expressly forbids the Treasurer to "loan" the public money. It is said that this argument was so irresistible that it carried the Mayor and Aldermen with it, and compelled them to vote an additional $40,000 for the expense and custody of the public money. It is somewhat remarkable that this overwhelming and all-convincing point never occurred to the astute Corporation Counsel, who, it was thought, had exhausted the subject.

Mr. Woodard is right or he is wrong. Every man who deposits money in a bank lends or does not loan that money to the bank; but if it be a loan to deposit money in a bank upon call, and without interest, then we would like to know the present moral and legal status of the City Treasurer. The Mayor knows, and Alderman Woodard knows, and all the Aldermen know, and the Comptroller knows, personally and officially, that the Treasurer "keeps" the public money on deposit in the First National Bank; and these persons all know that the city obtains temporary loans from that bank at *six per cent, in consideration of the city funds being deposited there* to a sum generally three times greater than the loan. In consideration of this fact, is it any greater violation of the city charter for the city to order the deposit of the money in several banks than for the Treasurer to do so? If Alderman Woodard's interpretation of the term "deposit" be correct, and if to deposit the public money in a bank is to loan it to the bank, then what is the duty of Alderman Woodard and those gentlemen who have been so unwillingly convinced by his overwhelming exhibition of forensic eloquence and logic? What says the charter? That he (the Treasurer) may be required to keep all moneys in his hands, belonging to the city, in such place or places of deposit as the Common Council may by ordinance direct. Such moneys shall be kept distinct and separate from his own moneys; and he is expressly prohibited from using, either directly or indirectly, the corporation money in his custody and keeping, for his own use and benefit, or for the use and benefit of any other person or persons [illegible]

[illegible] the Mayor, with the consent of the Council; and the Treasurer and City Collector and all receivers of city moneys are required to keep safely, "without loaning" or using, all the city moneys received by them, or otherwise as may then placed in their custody or disposal. And if any of said officers shall convert to his or their own use, "shall loan, with or without interest, any portion of said city moneys intrusted to him or them for safe keeping, * * * any such act shall be deemed and adjudged to be an embezzlement of so much of the said moneys as shall be thus taken, converted, invested, used or loaned, which is hereby declared a felony," etc.

The charter also requires of the Treasurer a monthly report upon oath, in which oath it shall be declared that he "has not directly or indirectly used, loaned," or "suffered any one to use, loan, invest or control" any of the public moneys received by him, and it is further provided that if the statement made in this oath be false, then the Treasurer shall "be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury." As a matter of interest, we would like to know under which of these provisions Alderman Woodard and his associates propose to proceed against the Treasurer. "Shall he be immediately removed," and the "office declared vacant?" Shall he be indicted, convicted, and sentenced for ten years to the Penitentiary for embezzlement? Or, he having already sworn several times that he has not loaned the public money, shall he be punished as a wilful and corrupt perjurer? Alderman Woodard has personal and official knowledge that the city money is deposited by the Treasurer in the First National Bank of Chicago. He knows what that bank does with that money. In his speech on Monday last he said:

[illegible]

Now, here is the Alderman's own declaration, that it is part of the contract between the Treasurer and the First National Bank that the latter will use the city money. How use it? Use it by loaning it to other persons for profit, by using it in bonds, in wheat, in notes, in gold and in all manner of ways to make the most profit from it. Now Alderman Woodard knows that the charter prohibits the City Treasurer from loaning the money to the bank; he knows that it makes no possible difference as a violation of the charter whether the Treasurer loans the money for hire, or permits any other person to do so. The law is emphatic. The money shall not be used or loaned by the Treasurer or by any other person, and the Treasurer has to swear that he has not suffered any one to "use, loan or invest" the public money received by him. The proposition before the Common Council was to deposit the money with such banks as would make temporary loans to the city without interest. Alderman Woodard declares that that would be requiring the Treasurer to commit felony. Does not the Alderman know that the Treasurer now deposits the money in a bank with, as he says, a contract that the bank shall use the money? Is not that a felony? Is not that an embezzlement? Is not that a reason for the immediate removal of the Treasurer?

Alderman Woodard, in his great forensic display, has placed himself between the horns of a dilemma. If the deposit of the city money in a bank is a loan, the city cannot of course require the Treasurer to add monthly a perjury to his crime of felony. And if the depositing of the city money is a loan, then in what a state is the Treasurer, who not only loans the money to the bank under a contract that the bank shall use it in its business, but who every month swears that he has not done so, which, in the language of the charter is, wilful and corrupt perjury? The Aldermen, in crushing out the proposition to save taxation by depositing the money in banks which will pay interest thereon, or which will lend money to the city without interest, has at the same time crushed the unfortunate City Treasurer. If Alderman Woodard is not right in asserting that the deposit is a loan, then the city may require the Treasurer to deposit the money wherever the best terms for the city can be had. But if it is a loan, then Alderman Woodard is bound by his official oath, knowing, as he says he does and as everybody else does, that the use of the money by the bank is part of the contract between the City Treasurer and the bank, to call a special meeting at once to arrest the Treasurer in the course of his official crime, and generally vindicate the Board of Aldermen from any complicity with any ring to hold, manage and control the public moneys of the city of Chicago.

TREACHERY OF ORD.

Mississippi, of right, belongs to the Republican party; but unless something is done to save it, General Ord will turn the State over to the Copperheads. There is no doubt that a large majority of the voting population of Mississippi heartily sympathizes with the principles of the Republican party. The census of 1860 showed a preponderance of almost a hundred thousand blacks over the white population; and if these loyal and reliable friends of the Union could be permitted to vote unmolested, and fully protected in their rights, ninety-eight per cent of them at least would vote the Republican ticket. There is, besides, a white Republican party of considerable strength, that only needs organization and the example of a bold leadership to show its strength. General Ord, however, seems to have determined from the first that the freedmen of his district should not be permitted to exercise the right of elective franchise bestowed on them by Congress, freely, as is required by the law under which he acts. General Ord's first recorded movement, after taking command of Mississippi and Arkansas, was to go to Washington, to see Andy Johnson, to ascertain whether he had the power to suspend rebel laws, or laws that stood in the way of reconstruction.

The conclusions he arrived at we can judge from the unseemly haste with which he adopted the nullification "opinion" of Dogberry Stanbery and issued orders to the Registers of his district based thereon. The next thing we hear from him was his order or circular of instructions to the freedmen, in which he virtually prohibited them from taking any part in politics or organizing a Republican party in Mississippi.

We are aware that it came in the form of *advice*, and not of a mandate; but General Ord knows very well that in the eyes of the freedmen, advice from him is equivalent to an order. To him they look for friendly counsel; they regard him as the representative of the Government that gave them freedom; his influence with them is powerful as law. This influence he has grossly abused, in violation of the spirit of the law under which he exercises authority. He says to the freedmen they had better have nothing to do with politics; all they have to do is to stick to their hoeing cotton for rebels and carry out their part of the contract with the planter. Is there an ex-slaveholder in the whole State of Mississippi anxious to have slavery restored that would not give precisely this advice? There is not. It is the advice of an enemy of the liberties and franchises that Congress has decreed for the black man; it is intended to intimidate the colored man, to keep him in ignorance of his rights, and to hold him as nearly as possible in the same servile and degraded position he occupied before the bayonets of the Union army smote the shackles of slavery from his limbs. "Work; do not meddle with politics!" In other words, leave the protection of your rights to the masters who only recently lashed you to your task! Never mind such matters, work for the rebel white man, and let the rebel white man give you as much protection as he shall think it best to give!

Such is the substance of General Ord's advice to the loyal colored citizens of Mississippi. Some friend of his has attempted to explain away the meaning of his language—to show that he did not say what he actually did say—but the attempt was futile. The disgraceful fact stands forth that an American General, holding office under a law of Congress, seeks to thwart the purposes and to violate the spirit of that law. As guardian of the house, and representative of the policy of the loyal party of the Union, it was his duty to instruct the freedmen in their rights. Instead of that, he advises them to remain in ignorance. As a subject of the law it was his duty to see that all the "qualified" electors in the State "had an opportunity to vote freely, and without restraint, fear, or the influence of fraud;" instead of which he attempts, under the guise of counsel, to *restrain* a majority of the qualified electors from voting at all. He should have stood as the instructor and guardian of the freedmen. Instead of so standing he has betrayed him to his enemies. He well knows the use the planter will make of his "advice." It will be repeated over and over again as a positive mandate, until thousands will really believe they are forbidden by military orders to go to the polls and vote, or take part in the organization of the government for Mississippi.

The question is whether Mississippi, with a clear Republican majority, shall be abandoned to such malignant Copperheads as Sharkey and Humphreys—whether General Ord shall be permitted to play out the Copperhead game he has commenced with such good prospects of success! We think the sub[illegible]

[illegible] the National and Congressional Committees and the Union Leagues.

[illegible] Congress wasted at [illegible] in deliberately, in passing [illegible] bill providing that no person shall be disqualified from holding office or voting in juries on account of race or color in the District of Columbia. The Senate passed the bill by a vote of twenty-five yeas to five nays, and the House adopted it almost unanimously. His Accidency of course will veto the bill, whereupon Congress will enact it over the veto by a four-fifths majority. We were told that the "old residents" were savagely opposed to the bill, and threatened organized resistance thereto; but Congress does not appear to have been much intimidated thereat, but again asserted the right of the National Legislature to regulate the domestic concerns of the Federal District. The "old residents" is a polite cognomen for the old rebels and secret sympathizers of the stripe who murdered Abraham Lincoln, or rejoiced at the deed, and are now trying to screen one of the conspirators who aided in his assassination.

The State House Job.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 17.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

The State House "ring" has selected a plan for a State House, and will build it if they can. There is not a citizen of Springfield who would not be glad to see the building go up if it is only located on a piece of ground large enough for a building of its dimensions. Please do not believe that everybody here was sorry when Judge Wilson made his decision. We expect to have a State House built here, but protest against its being put on the Mather lot, which is only 500 feet long on the east front. One of the best plans presented was the Memphis plan by Mr. Cook, but it was longer than the lot (500 feet) including the steps at each end. The next best plan was Silver's, of Kansas City, 544 feet long. Is it possible that the great State of Illinois cannot afford room enough to build her State House? Fifty acres would not be any too much, and we have six acres, about enough for a gentleman's private mansion. The land was once conditionally bought for the Lincoln Monument, the vault is yet there, and they are determined to have something huge on it. These State House Commissioners have Mather lot on the brain. There is money in it, and that is what they are after. There are plenty of fine sites of twenty or thirty acres, and ten or fifteen feet higher, for less money, but perhaps some poor men would be benefited.

I do not send you this for publication. I only want you to know how some of us that are outside of the "ring" feel regarding these matters.

JACKSTAFF.

The Extra Bounty.

CHICAGO, July 17, 1867.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

We would like to inquire, through the columns of your valuable paper, if the Government has stopped paying the extra bounty voted to the soldiers last year? If so, why? If not, why is it so dilatory in paying? Is there a lack of funds in the Treasury?

[illegible]

A VOLUNTEER.

EXTRA BOUNTIES.—The Treasury Department is slowly paying off the extra bounties voted by Congress to the veteran soldiers. A resolution was introduced into Congress on Tuesday, inquiring of the Secretary of the Treasury whether any further legislation on the part of Congress was necessary in order to expedite the payment of the bounties. We know it is very trying on the patience of the old veterans to wait so long for their hard earned money, but they are sure of it sooner or later, and we think that the payment hereafter will be made much faster than heretofore, as the record rolls and vouchers have been pretty generally examined and passed upon by this time. The TRIBUNE will do what it can to stir up the circumlocution office, and hasten the disbursement of the money.

How a Burglar was Vanquished by a Brave Old Lady.

AURORA, Ill., July 18, 1867.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

Our usually quiet village was startled about 11 o'clock on Saturday night last, by an attempted burglary at the residence of two old ladies, named Mead. The oldest was startled by hearing a noise in her sister's room, and supposing it was her sister, she started in to see what was the matter, when she suddenly found herself seized by the throat by a man and told if she made any noise she would be killed. She, however, managed to tell her sister to run for a neighbor, when the would-be thief, thinking discretion the better part of valor, made his exit through a window—minus any booty and most of the skin from his face, which article Miss Mead had managed to secure under her finger nails, and which led to his arrest and identification on Monday. He is now in jail at Carthage under $800 bail, awaiting trial. His name is Brophy, and he came here a stranger about eight months ago.

The Great Railroad Consolidation.

The Buffalo *Commercial* takes strong grounds against the proposed consolidation of railroads between New York and Chicago. We copy below that portion of the *Commercial's* article which relates to the Michigan Southern Road—a part of its reasoning by which it hopes to defeat the great scheme:

[illegible]

The Logic of Votes.

The New York *World*, in discussing the question of suffrage, makes the following novel proposition:

"Admitting the negroes to suffrage is virtually disfranchising an equal number of the white citizens, since it nullifies their votes."

To this the New York *Tribune* pertinently replies by an apt illustration. It says:

[illegible]

The Indiana State Fair.

The Fifteenth Annual State Fair of Indiana will be held this year at Terre Haute, beginning on Monday, September 30, and closing on the evening of Saturday, October 5. The fair this year will be peculiarly attractive. Every exertion will be used to make it as complete a representative as possible of the agricultural, industrial and mechanical resources of Indiana. Premiums amounting to $10,000 (payable in cash), gold and silver medals, and other testimonials, are offered to the successful competitors in all the different departments of exhibition.

The New State House.

The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* states that responsible builders, backed up by any amount of security, are now in Springfield, prepared to put in requisite bids when the time shall come, not to exceed $2,750,000 to erect the entire structure as called for by plan and specifications of the new State House. This is $250,000 less than the sum named in the law.

REGISTRATION IN LOUISIANA.—The duty of registering the legal voters of Louisiana is now, to all intents and purposes, completed. A few stragglers may still remain, all the returns have not been made; but the districts outstanding are small ones, and will not increase the aggregate materially. Down to last Wednesday the number registered is as follows, showing a majority of 36,608 blacks over white legal voters in Louisiana, viz.:

[illegible]

It will be seen that in New Orleans the number of white and colored voters registered are just about equal; but as there are at least 2,500 white radicals, the Republican ticket will sweep the city by a large majority.

At a reconstruction meeting held near Jackson, Miss., July 4, Hon. Albert G. Brown (who was Jeff. Davis' colleague in the United States Senate) presided, and said:

[illegible]

THE SOUTH.

A Review of the Agricultural Prospects.

The Coming Crops.

The Yield of Wheat, Corn and Cotton.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 12.

Having this morning returned from a tour to Macon, in this State, and knowing the intense interest felt in the affairs of the South—political, agricultural and commercial—I deem it my duty to give the result of my observations to one of the widest circulated journals in the Northwest; and as I have taken great pains to inform myself in respect to each of the points named, I can scarcely regard it as arrogance, if I suppose that what I have to say, will prove of some interest. I shall divide my letter into three parts, as follows:

1. Agricultural prospects.
2. Commercial affairs.
3. Political situation.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

The question of "crops," as it is termed in the Southern dialect, is really the important one in the South. Settle that favorably and all things else will regulate themselves. The fertility of the Northern mind can scarcely conjecture the absolute dependence of everyone, south of latitude 35°, on the bare products of the soil. The Yankee—and I mean by that the Northern man in general—if he fails to make money in one way, will reap profits in another. If his crops fail, he will occupy his winter hours in a way that will furnish him a living at least; but not so with the Southerner. He only knows agriculture in its rudimentary condition, and if his harvests fail he has nothing to fall back upon [illegible]

[illegible]

A few years have worked wonders in the South; when the war ended, and it was apparent that slavery, as it had existed, was forever abolished, the great land owners conspired to establish a system of serfdom among the negroes; and but for the firm attitude taken by the North they would have accomplished their purpose. [illegible]

But to return. Gradually the truth is even penetrating the thick heads and impracticable minds of the late rebels. One by one of the "princely landholders" of 1860 are realizing the fact that it is necessary for them to forego their former pretences, and become "democratic" in the true sense of the term. The ideas of 1865, embodied in the Legislatures of the reconstructed State Governments of that year, have become obsolete. Then the late master dreamed of a combination by which negroes were to receive but a pittance, and be confined within a small district, not to leave it without a permit; but now they see the fallacy of such a thing, and with more sense than has usually characterized the Southern people, they are generally actively accepting the situation, and adapting themselves to it. Not that they love the negro; not that they care a copper for his rights; but because they fear his power, and know that their pecuniary salvation depends upon his conciliation.

I was speaking with a late wealthy planter, who lives four or five miles from Macon, the other day, on the situation, and his conversation indicates the change which is going on in the South, and the course of the same.

"Sir," said I, "I understand that the people hereabouts are, to a good many this year, giving their laborers an interest in the crops."

"Yes sir," he replied, "we concluded we would try that plan this year, as we have failed in every other."

"At first," I suggested, "you thought to keep the negroes in a sort of slavery, at least keep them within certain limits and compel them to work, by force and with their labor as well as their votes."

"Yes sir, we thought we could do this, and would have done so, if left to ourselves."

"Well," I suggested, "who interfered with you?"

"The Radicals; Congress did the business; they made the niggers discontented, just as the Abolitionists used to do, only they had this advantage: The Abolitionists had to do everything secretly and quietly; the Radicals, protected by the bayonet, did it openly."

"Well, what next did you try?" I asked.

"Why," said he, "we tried renting large plantations with hired hands, but they didn't succeed."

"What are you doing now?"

"We are trying the only other plan—giving the negroes an interest in the crops."

"How is it succeeding?"

"Well, the fact is, the niggers are doing better than before; we shall raise more than double as much this year."

"Then the colored people are inspired by a prospect of profits as well as white men, notwithstanding the former theory that the whip was the only incentive to make them work?"

"Well, yes, to some extent; they do work better than they did, it is true; but I don't know how long they will continue; there are a good many idle niggers who wont work for money; they ought to be made to do better."

"Are there not a good many idle whites, too, who refuse to work for wages?" I asked.

The man hesitated a little, and then replied:

"Yes, sir, a good many."

"I now ask you candidly," said I, "if the poor blacks are not working as well as the poor whites?"

This was a poser, but after a minute's reflection, he said, apparently with frankness:

"The whites won't work at all."

I pressed him no further on this point, but asked:

"Is the starvation in the last two years, who suffered the most, the whites or the blacks?"

"Well," said he, "the niggers generally had enough to keep them coming to them for work from the planters, and they managed to live; the poor whites wouldn't work, and they had nothing due them."

"Well," I asked, "do you think that the crops will this year more than furnish a supply for the people?"

"O yes, a great deal more; we shall have corn and wheat, as well as cotton, to sell."

"You are a frank man," said I; "now tell me if this good result is consequent upon the fact that the negroes generally have an interest in the crops?"

"The only trouble is," said he, "that from the wheat harvest the niggers will have enough to keep them all the year, and it is doubtful to me if they will work when they have enough to eat. We will know in a few months. If they do work steadily till fall I shall be deceived."

"Your harvest is now over," I suggested, "and every one who had an interest in a crop has some new flour, has he not?"

"Yes sir."

"Are the negroes working now, with plenty of new flour in their barrels?"

"Yes sir, very well."

"Then, sir, if they will work now, with their larders full, not as the weather is, do you fear them this fall? The negro is as avaricious as the white man; the cotton and corn crops are pressing; don't you think they will continue the work?"

The planter paused a moment, and only replied that he hoped so.

I have given this conversation at length, because it is illustrative of the general sentiment of the late rebel planters. They would be happy to see slavery restored, but, unlike Northern Democrats, are not entirely devoid of common sense. They are gradually adopting the situation, but in most cases too late to directly and immediately profit by it. The peculiar system is the one which is working the regeneration of the South. It matters not how impracticable men are in theory, they usually look to their own profits in practice. This is the secret of the difference between the rebel Democracy North and South. The former thrive politically by attacking the negro; the latter grow rich financially by adopting the situation, however gradually. The Northern Democrat, transferred to the South, would probably ultimately become as sensible as the Southern man himself.

But I must return to facts and figures, leaving conclusions to the reader.

THE WHEAT CROP.

[illegible]

THE CORN CROP.

I need say little of the corn crop, save that it looks superb. The acres has been planted than at any time before, and never did I see it look so well through the South. [illegible]

There is hardly so much cotton planted as last year, and it is still quite grassy, but as the corn crop now needs no more attention, the whole energy of the Southern people will be given to it, and the result will be, if no unforeseen accident occurs, that the yield will be larger by far than last year, when, after all the talk about the matter, there were raised over 1,500,000 bales. I think a very moderate estimate of the crop of 1867 will show at least 2,500,000 bales.

OTHER MINOR CROPS.

A large area of sweet potatoes has been planted, and look well, promising a good yield. The fruit crop is nearly entirely a failure, but, for the first time, there will be a very large yield of vegetables, as very little attention has ever before been paid to such trifling things in the South.

But my letter has already grown long, and I shall leave the political situation for another letter, which I will forward you tomorrow.

VIGO.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

The Question of Lay Representation—Letter from a Layman.

The following able argument from a layman, on the question of lay representation, which is now engrossing a considerable share of attention in the Methodist Church, is copied from the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*:

BY COL. WILLIAM SCOTT BROWN.

The press is the organ of the people; the exponent of their sentiments; the reflection of their views, the mirror of their mind, and while kept within the range of its legitimate duties is the most powerful engine for advancing freedom and overthrowing despotism; spreading truth and annihilating error; establishing virtue and destroying vice; diffusing light and expelling darkness in the whole scope of its influence. A free press and a free people, like science and civil liberty, necessarily accompanying each other, marching in *pari passu* toward the millennium of free government. How important, then, that the press, both secular and religious, should be pure and independent. [illegible]

[illegible]

WHISKEY FRAUDS.

Causes of the Evasion.

The New York *Times* is following up the matter of the enormous frauds perpetrated by the distillers and the revenue officials. It argues that the quantity of illicit distillation is comparatively small, and can be entirely suppressed.

Let the Government offer a reward of $500 for every illicit distillery that is broken up, and $500 for the conviction of the person who is carrying it on, and the information against all these small places will be forthcoming.

All that is necessary, therefore, is for the Government to make it a greater object for the persons having this information to divulge it, than it is for them to keep silent. The illicit distillation of whiskey is comparatively of but little moment, and can be entirely suppressed. It is not in this direction we are to seek for a cure. The evil is to be found in distilleries that are now under the immediate supervision of Government officials, in places visited daily by Government officers, who suppress the facts that come to their knowledge, and for a bribe, accept returns they know to be utterly false. [illegible]

[illegible]

We have said that a reduction of the tax will not remedy the evil. One fact shows this. The tax on oil is only twenty cents per gallon, and yet the fraud in oil is just as universal as the frauds in whiskey. Oil should pay the Government a revenue of $18,000,000 per annum. For the last three months it has paid nothing. Honest men were first driven from whiskey and tobacco, and now they are being driven from oil also. And this, unless the evil under which the country is now suffering can be corrected, is destined to extend throughout the entire list of taxable articles. Honest men who pay their taxes, and who would scorn to purchase exemption by dividing with the official, cannot compete with a dishonest one who will. It would be a national disgrace, as well as national ruin, for the Government to permit honest men to be driven from one branch of business after another of those most heavily taxed, until the commerce of the country in every article where the tax will afford a profit shall be given up to the swarm of scoundrels [illegible]

[illegible]

It is a libel on the American character to say that honest men cannot be found to fill places of public trust and collect the revenues of the country. They can be found—men who will gladly accept office under the Government, who cannot be purchased, and who will honestly and fearlessly administer the law.

The University of Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 18, 1867.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

I would ask the people of Chicago—business men, practical thinkers, inquiring, earnest devotees of the future of this city and the many great interests clustering about it—to reason together a moment, and see if we are fully alive to the importance of one or two questions.

Are we purposing to educate our children? If so, when are we going to do it?

No one sensible of the issues of the day; no one born in the bracing atmosphere of New England Puritan education; no one awake to the necessity of general enlightenment, to the safety of free institutions, or earnest to co-operate in the advancement of a higher Christian civilization, can have decided our first question in the negative.

By what we shall say, let us not be understood to deprecate the efforts of noble philanthropists who have already inaugurated the grand work of education in the Northwest, and especially in this city. God speed the public school movement, and extend its beneficial influence! But we must not stop here. We need a massive structure of higher mental culture to surmount this broad and well-laid basis.

We have found here, many of us, on the sweeping wave of emigration from the land of schools, colleges and vigorous free thought. This educated power has stamped itself unmistakably upon the institutions and enterprise of the whole Northwest. It may be seen in the thriving villages and towns springing up everywhere under its magic touch, in its limitless prairies of [illegible]

[illegible]

A generous offer, noble in its munificence, has been recently made, we understand, by one of Chicago's most esteemed citizens—a conditional offer of fifty thousand dollars to the University. What is the condition? This: That other parties shall subscribe the sum requisite to place the institution upon a sound basis and enable it to carry out its present noble plans. Generosity has begotten generosity, and parties have come forward and met the condition already to the extent of nearly forty thousand dollars. Lovers of the cause of education, practical philanthropists, you in whose hands rest the honor and fame of Chicago, as well as that of her University, will you do the rest? This is the question we propound, and we consider it a *vital question of the hour.* X.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN OHIO.

The New Gold Mines in Richland County—Every Panful of Dirt Shows Gold—The Precious Metal in Paying Quantities.

[Belleville (O.) Correspondence (July 18) of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Having seen specimens of gold said to have been found near Belleville, in Richland County, Ohio, curiosity induced me to make a visit to the locality, and satisfy myself as to the fact. Belleville I found to be a pleasant village, well built, and beautifully located in a valley, and surrounded by hills in all directions. Through the valley and at the edge of the town winds Clear Creek, a stream of some magnitude, which is dotted here and there with mills, forming altogether a very picturesque place.

The appearance of the country after leaving Mount Vernon, some twelve miles south of here, and as you approach Belleville, gradually changes in its outline, from a beautiful rolling surface to that of a more abrupt and hilly character, the hills having considerable elevation, the soil, at the same time, both on the hillsides and valleys, becoming poorer in quality. There is occasionally to be seen an out-cropping of sandstone rock along the railroad banks and in the beds of the streams, and at Fredericktown, six miles above Mount Vernon, a very bold mass of rock presents the same character. The stratification along the whole distance to Belleville presents a very uniform character and dip, and there is no evidence of disruption of the same, by volcanic or other force.

Gold was first discovered in this locality by Dr. J. J. Austin, of Belleville, (a returned Californian), who from his experience in the gold fields there, upon his return home was struck with the similarity they presented to the gulch mines of California; and acting upon his impression simply, he prospected the locality and verified his opinions. Since then gold has been found almost everywhere in the immediate vicinity, both in the ravines or gulches of the hills, and on top of them, and in the level plain of the valley. It was a happy conjecture for the Doctor, as he had nothing else to base his opinions upon, and a singular verification, as upon examination there is nothing in the geological development of the locality that, to a practical geologist, would warrant such a supposition. The only rock visible is the sandstone above mentioned, containing a few fossils, and occasionally showing a coarse conglomerate, and no evidence of any cutting through this formation of metalliferous rock by volcanic action appears. [illegible]

Having made the necessary preparations for prospecting, such as pans, spade and pick, a party of us took an early start the morning after my arrival, and made our way up a small branch emptying into Clear Creek. Our first essay was near its mouth. A few shovels full of dirt were taken from the bed of the creek and panned out in the stream. The result was satisfactory, and ten or fifteen pieces of fine gold were found. The operation was repeated over three times near the same place, in every instance, to use a miner's phrase, "it showed color." We proceed on about one hundred yards on the road along the creek. A spade full of dirt from the surface (wheel track) was taken and panned out; the color here, too, was found.

We next proceeded about a mile further up the creek, to a locality known as the Moody Farm. This point is said to be one of the best yet prospected. The creek here skirts the base of a hill of some magnitude. It is built up, it seems, of a mass of drift. Boulders of all sizes and descriptions are visible along the banks of the small streams and hill-sides. The creek, at present, is almost dry, and scarcely affords water sufficient to pan out the dirt, but, by making an excavation, we succeeded in collecting enough water for the experiment. Several pans of dirt were tried, from different places, at this point, and, in every instance, gold showed color. At this point a race has been in operation, and worked when water was sufficient. Gold can be had in the stream, which at certain seasons of the year, is abundant, and gold to the value of eleven hundred dollars has been obtained from about seventy-five yards of dirt washed. Pieces valued at from two dollars and a half to four dollars and a half have been found here. Several other points, a mile or so further, were prospected, and, in every instance, gold was found. I had seen sufficient to warrant me in saying that gold is found here in paying quantities, and good wages could be made by the crude operation of panning out. All that is needed to make it pay largely are facilities for extensive working, particularly water supply, which is locally deficient. It is, however, available, by cutting a sluice from Clear Creek to the head of the gulch. A canal, or sluice, a mile and a half in length, easily constructed, will supply all the water needed, and it is the intention of a company that has leased the property to construct it at an early day. The property was originally leased by J. F. Jackson, Esq., of Newark, Ohio, who, a few weeks since, sold a portion of his lease to a stock company for $16,000. The company have secured the services of Colonel Alex. Short, a practical miner of several years' experience in California, under whose supervision the work will hereafter be prosecuted.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S DEATH.

Confirmation of the News of his Murder—Particulars of the Tragedy.

[From the Times of India, May 17.]

The hopes raised by the news we published on the loth of May, of the rumored safety of Dr. Livingstone, have speedily been dispelled, and there can no longer be any doubt that he was killed by a savage of the Mafite tribe. The narrative of the Sepoy belonging to the Marine Battalion (Twenty-first Native Infantry), who formed one of the Doctor's escort, and who arrived from Zanzibar in the Gazelle on the 14th of May, turns out to be altogether inaccurate, and, substantially, the tale told by Moosa is proved correct.

The Nadir Shah, a vessel of war belonging to the Sultan of Zanzibar, at present used as a trader, reached Bombay on the 15th of May in cargo, and from information we obtained on board we are enabled to give a more detailed account of the circumstances in connection with the melancholy story of the Doctor's fate than has yet been published. The Nadir Shah left Zanzibar on the 20th of March, so that the news she brings is nearly a month later than that brought by the Gazelle, and three days later than the last despatch received from the Bombay Government.

Dr. Livingstone took his departure from Zanzibar in March, 1866, and was conveyed in Her Majesty's ship Penguin to Pangany, at the mouth of the Rovuma River. The expedition consisted of Dr. Livingstone and thirty-five men, ten of whom were natives of Johanna, one of the Comoro Islands, thirteen Africans, and twelve Sepoys of the Bombay marine battalion. It was thought by Dr. Livingstone that these Africans would be of service to him on his journey into the interior. The Africans were formerly slaves, who had been liberated and educated in the Bombay Presidency. There was no other European in the party except the Doctor himself. The beasts taken were—six camels, four buffaloes, from Bombay, five asses and two mules, and among the baggage there were forage, gunpowder, &c. The Penguin started from Zanzibar on the 19th of March, 1866, and the men in the Doctor's train and the beasts were taken from Zanzibar in a large dhow, and was towed by the Penguin. In three days the Penguin arrived off the Rovuma River, but, owing to the strong current, the dhow could not be got into the mouth of the stream. The expedition then made for Mikindany Bay, about thirty miles north-ward of Cape Delgado, where Dr. Livingstone and his party were successfully landed on the 24th of March.

The Johanna men, who had been engaged for the Doctor's service by Mr. Sunday, the English Consul at Johanna, were considered preferable for the service to Zanzibar men. On the march into the interior the Sepoys seemed to have suffered much, and Dr. Livingstone thought it necessary to leave them on the route to enable them to return to Zanzibar. On returning they had but little to eat, and ran great risk of starving. One by one, all the Sepoys fell ill, and the sickness that attacked the havildar was fatal, as he died of dysentery. None of the twelve Sepoys who started with the doctor reached Nyassa, and those who survived returned to Zanzibar in August or September. In October last the [illegible]

[illegible] Johanna men [illegible] Moosa, [illegible] which [illegible]. From the accounts of these Johanna men, it would seem that the expedition reached Mataka [illegible]

[illegible]

The Mafites are "out after all," or some such words as those; and these seem to have been the last he uttered. The three Mafites were armed with bows and arrows and other weapons, and they immediately commenced hostilities. Evidently the men must have closed on the Doctor, when, finding matters desperate, he drew his revolver and shot two of his assailants; but while thus disposing of the two, the third managed to get behind Dr. Livingstone, and with one blow from an axe clove in his head. The wound was mortal, but the assassin quickly met his doom, for a bullet from Moosa's musket passed through his body, and the murderer fell dead beside his victim. Moosa states that the Doctor died instantly, and that finding that the Mafites were out he ran back to the baggage party and told them that their master had been killed. The baggage was hastily abandoned, and the Johanna men, Moosa, and the rest of the party sought safety by a hasty flight, which, according to Moosa's story, they continued till sunset, when they reached a secure hiding-place in the jungle. They held a consultation, and it is alleged that Moosa prevailed on them to go back to look after the body of their late master, and that on regaining the place where the murder had been perpetrated they found Dr. Livingstone's body lying there. The doctor's watch had been carried away, together with his clothes, the only article that remained on the body being the trousers. Moosa, and the men who had accompanied him, "scratched a hole in the ground just deep enough to bury the body in," and there left it in a far remote and unknown spot the remains of the self-denying and noble man, who all too soon for his country and for the cause of civilization, but not too soon for him to have earned an enduring fame, found his end at the hand of an ignoble savage. The corpses of the three Mafites were lying on the spot where they had fallen; but no attention was paid to them by Moosa, who, on searching, could find no memento of his late master to bring with him to Zanzibar. In making their way to the coast great hardships were experienced by Moosa and the other survivors of the party, who were in such a starving condition that they had to live upon the berries they could gather by the way until they fell in with an Arab caravan, which entertained them kindly. They were thus enabled to reach Keelwah, in the territory of the Sultan of Zanzibar. They were here provided with clothes and necessaries and sent on to Zanzibar, at which place they reported all the circumstances of Dr. Seward, by whom they were closely examined. Dr. Kirk, of Zanzibar, an old associate of Livingstone, also questioned them carefully, and found that their statement of the country through which they alleged they had passed correctly answered to the leading features of the wilds through which Dr. Livingstone had intended to track his way.

The Johanna men were taken to Johanna, and carefully interrogated by the Sultan of Rajah, as well as by Mr. Sundley, and their answers tallied with Moosa's narrative. The Johanna men asked Mr. Sundley to pay them the nine months' wages due to them for their services with the expedition, and, as they were entitled to what they demanded, the money was paid to them. Some of the men who went away with the expedition, and who are not accounted for as having died, are still missing.

On the 26th of December Dr. Seward left Zanzibar in Her Majesty's ship Wasp, and proceeded to Keelwah, but he was unable to obtain any fresh information or gather additional details.

GRANT.

Where He Stands.

[From the Paterson (N. J.) Daily Press, July 13.]

GENERAL GRANT A CONSISTENT REPUBLICAN.

General Grant has been a consistent Republican ever since there has been a Republican party. During the war, engrossed with the tremendous task of pounding the rebellion to death with the solid arguments of shot and shell, he found no time to indulge in political disquisitions. Since that time, as head of the military establishment of the Republic he has given the best possible evidence of his patriotism by attending strictly to the duties of his office, thus dissipating the natural fear of many that the army, which had filled the eye of the country, absorbing all other interests, when emerging from the war covered with glory, would attempt to continue an influence and control in our political affairs.

But Grant knows how to speak when his duty calls him to speak. When Congress entrusted to the army the government of the rebellious South, it became Grant's duty to speak. Then the country might know the chief of its armies might be depended upon to discharge with fidelity and zeal the work committed to him by the authorized representatives of the nation. With clear judgment and true Republicanism, he recognized that this was his duty as a soldier lies and permits no false idea of military subordination to a President, who wilfully obstructs and defies Congress, to prevent him from discharging his trust. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE BLACK DEATH IN IRELAND.

An Official Report.

The following is an abstract of a communication to the Epidemiological Society, by Dr. Mapother, Health Officer for Dublin, giving complete details of the epidemic:

"Dr. Mapother first detailed the history of the outbreak from March 18, 1866, to the present date, and stated that sixty-three cases had been recorded in the Dublin district, and about thirteen over the rest of Ireland, as it had appeared in Tullamore, Birr, Mitchelstown, Rathcoole and Clondalkin. The topography of the disease was illustrated by maps. In Dublin the greatest mortality, namely, fifteen, had occurred in April. In Chelsea the disease had destroyed one life. As '*febris nigra*,' the malady had probably been known for centuries. [illegible]

"Thermometric observations had shown that the heat of surface differed slightly from that of health. He detailed one case in which a healthy woman, aged fifty-nine, had sunk in twenty hours. Prostration and extensive appearance of blotches, with some stupor, were early perceived. In this case there was the dietetic peculiarity that she would never eat vegetables. In these sudden cases congestion of the cerebro-spinal membranes and lungs with tarry blood was the only post-mortem condition. To illustrate the second form of the disease, a case from the report of the surgeon of the Fifty-second Regiment was quoted in which the symptoms and morbid appearance were those of inflammation of the cerebro-spinal membranes. Death occurred on the fifteenth day. Violent cerebro-spinal pains, increased sensitiveness, and tetanoid contractions, in some instances greater than that of tetanus, had characterised other cases.

"Paralysis, defective nutrition and low inflammation in the eye tissues had been frequent during recovery. In such cases the cerebro-spinal membranes had shown every trace of inflammatory action. The most rapidly fatal case of the first form had destroyed life in four hours and three-quarters from perfect health; but the average duration was forty-one hours. The mortality had exceeded fifty per cent. [illegible]

"If the morbid poison of purple fever was that of typhus, the lesser contagiousness would be due to the rapid death, for it is during the eliminative stage that the latter [illegible]"

"For the cure, [illegible] to say, [illegible] detailed many of the [illegible] to show [illegible] malady. It had been prevalent [illegible]

[illegible]

"To aid recovery vaso-motor stimulants such as ergot, belladonna or [illegible] were worth trial, as were also nourishing and digestible nutrients, like solution of beef in dilute hydro-chloric acid. Although he regarded the disease as slightly, if at all communicable, he had directed [illegible] and isolation, but if the dietetic points he touched on were proven by his further investigations the disease would be one of the most preventible which we encounter."

THE HOT SPRINGS OF IDAHO.

Interesting Letter from Governor [illegible]

The following letter from Governor [illegible] will interest many:

HOT SPRINGS, June [illegible]

MY DEAR FRIENDS: We arrived [illegible] June, after a tedious and tiresome journey [illegible] days by rail, steamer and ambulance. [illegible]

[illegible]

Very respectfully, your friend,

O. P. MORTON.

Capabilities of the Negro—Opinion of Thomas Jefferson—An Original Letter.

[illegible]

To the Editor of the Albany [illegible]: In [illegible] was in the Convention [illegible] when Mr. Murphy adduced arguments from Thomas Jefferson against negro suffrage, I take the liberty of sending you a copy of a letter from Mr. Jefferson to Benjamin Banneker, in reply to one in which Banneker avows himself "freely and cheerfully, as of the African race, and of that color that is natural to them, the deepest dye."

The original of this letter is still in the possession of the family of my uncle, George Ellicott, from whose library (always open to Banneker) he obtained the works which assisted him in calculating his Almanac. [illegible]

[illegible]

A. LAND.

PHILADELPHIA, August [illegible]

SIR: I thank you sincerely for your letter of the [illegible] and for the Almanac it contained. Nobody wishes more than I do to see such proofs as you exhibit, that nature has given to our black brethren talents equal to those of the other colors of men, and that the appearance of the want of them is owing merely to the degraded condition of their existence both in Africa and America. [illegible]

I have taken the liberty of sending your Almanac to Monsieur de Condorcet, Secretary of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and a member of the Philanthropic Society, because I considered it as a document to which your whole color have a right for their justification against the doubts which have been entertained of them.

I am, with great esteem, Sir, your obedient, &c.,

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

To Mr. B. BANNEKER.

A Heroic Woman.

[San Francisco Correspondence of the New York Times.]

The ship Eliza Southard has just arrived in this port in distress. She was first seen by a schooner, about eighty miles west of the Farallones Islands, flying a flag of distress. The schooner at once went to her assistance, and found her in command of Mrs. Howe, her husband, the captain having died, when the ship was out a few days from Hong Kong. [illegible]

A Singular Calamity.

[illegible]

SPORTING.

[illegible] of the Dexter Park—A [illegible] of Exciting Contests.

[illegible] Pacing Race—Magnet [illegible] in Three Straight Heats.

[illegible] Trotting Matches—An Unlooked-for Termination and a Just Decision.

[illegible] on Saturday—Base Ball.

[illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

[illegible]

NEWSBOYS AND BOOTBLACKS.

Fifth Meeting—A Turbulent [illegible]

[illegible]

How to Make the Proposed [illegible]

[illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

NEWSBOYS AND BOOTBLACKS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONETARY.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

Special Notices.

THIS IS THE SEASON

PLANTATION BITTERS

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P. H. DRAKE & CO.,

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THE BEST PILLS IN THE WORLD

Dr. Radway's

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Coated with Sweet Gum.

Ocean Steamers.

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Hair Dye.

General Notices.

Proposals.

Convict Labor to Let.

Railroads.

Medical.

WANT OF STAMINA.

Constitutional Weakness.

EFFECT OF

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General Debility.

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Chronic Diarrhœa.

Bowel Complaints, Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and Constipation.

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The Three most Important Periods of Life.

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GROCERS AND STORE-KEEPERS.

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J. & P. COATS' THREAD.

BRIGHT COLORS,

FIFTY SHADES of COLOR

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS

Sole Agents in New York.

Commission Merchants.

Shiek, Wagner & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Oriental Building, 122 LaSalle-st.,

CHICAGO.

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!

Watches.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1867.

THE CITY.

G. A. R.—Meeting of Post 27 this evening, in Uhlich's Hall, at 8 o'clock.

[illegible]

COLORADO BILLIARD HALL.—The new billiard hall, located at 68 West Lake street, was opened last evening, when a large party assembled to do honor to the occasion. [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMON COUNCIL.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal Communication from the Mayor.

His Proposition Ignored by the Council.

Clearing the Cemetery—Street Improvements—Engrossed Ordinances.

Comptroller's Monthly Statement—School Agent's Report.

A special meeting of the Common Council was held last evening [illegible]

[illegible]

J. B. RICE, Mayor.

[illegible]

TEMPERANCE.

Festival of Union Colored Good Templar Lodges—Cook County Temperance Convention.

Last evening a union festival of the four colored Good Templar Lodges of this city, combined, was held in the Wabash Avenue Rink, on the corner of Jackson street. These lodges are named respectively the Garden City, Trumbull, Hope of the West, and John Brown lodges, and comprise one-seventh of the entire number of lodges of this order in Chicago. The festival was held for the purpose of refilling the halls of some of the lodges and of discharging the indebtedness of others.

[illegible]

THE TIGER DEN.

One Extract and a Few Questions.

[illegible]

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The Opening of the New Rooms.

The Gathering in Library Hall—Addresses.

A large audience was gathered last evening in Library Hall, on the occasion of the inauguration of the new and very handsome library rooms of the Young Men's Association [illegible]

[illegible]

St. George's Society Picnic.

[illegible]

LIFE INSURANCE.

The "North-western Mutual"—A Word To Remember.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—At Wood's Museum last evening, J. Sterling Coyne's elegant comedy of "Black Sheep" was produced to a good audience. [illegible]

MCVICKER'S.—The "Black Crook" is still drawing [illegible]

[illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

[illegible]

Violin and Guitar Strings, fresh, and of the best quality, at BUTTERFIELD & Co.'s, 125 South Clark street.

Mrs. Snow's Bonnet Rooms, 145 Lake street. Mrs. W. K. Snow is now closing out half price for the summer style. No. 145 Lake street, between Clark and LaSalle streets.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades, all of the latest styles. Great inducements to wholesale dealers at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

Reunion of the Ninety-Second Illinois Volunteers.

At a meeting of the ex-members of the Ninety-second Illinois Volunteers, held at Polo on July 16, Major R. M. A. Hawk, of Carroll County, was elected Chairman, and Captain J. M. Schermerhorn, of Stephenson County, Dr. G. R. Skinner, of Ogle County, and Captain George F. Sutton, of Carroll County, were elected Secretaries.

Collen Bawden, leader of the Ninety-second Band, now leader of the Polo Band, played several pieces of music familiar to the old members of the regiment.

On motion of Captain L. Preston, of Ogle County, Chaplain Cartwright, of Ogle County, led in prayer, after which the following resolutions were adopted.

[illegible]

On motion of Dr. Skinner of Ogle County, the meeting adjourned.

R. M. A. HAWK, Chairman.

JOHN W. SCHERMERHORN, GEORGE F. SUTTON, GEORGE R. SKINNER, Secretaries.

[illegible]

LATEST MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

[illegible]

New York Live-Stock Market.

[illegible]

New York Grocery Market.

[illegible]

Ocean Freights.

[illegible]

New York Breadstuffs Market.

[illegible]

New York Provision Market.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

Latest Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

Boarding and Lodging.

8 Eldridge-court—A comfortably furnished room [illegible]

17 South Union-st., between Randolph and [illegible]

18 Fourth-av.—Two nicely furnished [illegible]

22 Rush-st., corner of Illinois-st.—A handsome [illegible]

42 Adams-st.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms.

79 West Madison-st.—A large front room, [illegible]

96 West Washington-st.—A few gentlemen [illegible]

119 State-st.—N. B. Those who are wanting [illegible]

159 Third-av.—Three or four gentlemen, [illegible]

164 West Lake-st.—Young men of steady [illegible]

174 West Washington-st.—One furnished [illegible]

187 North Franklin-st., corner of Superior. [illegible]

215 South Clark-st.—Nicely furnished [illegible]

228 North Clark-st.—A gentleman and [illegible]

229 Michigan-st., just north of State-st. [illegible]

285 South Clark-st.—Pleasant rooms and [illegible]

313 Wabash-av.—A pleasant suite of furnished [illegible]

313 State-st.—One or two ladies can obtain good board [illegible]

328 West Madison-st.—A few first-class [illegible]

513 Wabash-av.—Rooms to rent, with [illegible]

645 State-st., corner of Thirteenth.—A [illegible]

805 Wabash-av.—A large furnished front [illegible]

925 Wabash-av.—Suite of front rooms, [illegible]

A FEW gentlemen boarders wanted, in a [illegible]

AT the St. Cloud House, only two and [illegible]

DOUGLAS PLACE, south house in new [illegible]

IN Evanston, a gentleman and wife, or [illegible]

Board Wanted.

BOARD—For a young gentleman, [illegible]

BOARD—For a gentleman and wife, [illegible]

Machinery.

FOR SALE—H. M. Ames' 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A small lot of woodwork machinery [illegible]

FOR SALE—Second hand 85 horse [illegible]

FOR SALE—10 to 25 Horse Power [illegible]

FOR SALE—A six horse power engine [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Every Evening and Saturday Afternoon, the

BLACK CROOK,

PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.

GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD.........Proprietor and Manager.

Second Night of BLACK SHEEP, with its Great Cast. [illegible] This, Friday evening, July 19, the Brilliant Comedy of BLACK SHEEP.

[illegible] OVERLAND ROUTE.

A. A. FAVARGER invites the Teachers [illegible]

Auction Sales

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE House Furniture, Crockery, Glass, Carpets, &c. AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, July 20th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Dearborn-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct's.

SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT AT [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, Boots, Shoes, &c. AT AUCTION. [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HATS AND CAPS.—A large assortment for men's and boys' wear, AT AUCTION. [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct's.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY Goods, &c., AT AUCTION. [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. General Auctioneers, 47 & 49 Dearborn-st. Large Assortment of Superior Furniture, Silver-plated Ware, Carpets, Croquet Setts, Oil Cloth, New Trunks, Harnesses, Show Cases, &c., &c., AT AUCTION, [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION. Saturday, July 20th, at 10 A. M., [illegible] DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auct's.

AUCTION—At residence 192 South [illegible] HOUSEHOLD GOODS. [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—No. 48 West Washington-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—Two brick houses [illegible]

TO RENT—House 271 Wabash-av. [illegible]

TO RENT—House, 7, 9, and 13 rooms [illegible]

TO RENT—A desirable suite of [illegible]

TO RENT—A two story dwelling house, [illegible]

TO RENT—House on North Side, with furniture for sale. SINCLAIR & TOMPKINS.

TO RENT—Dwelling house No. 88 [illegible]

TO RENT—A cottage of 4 rooms, &c. [illegible]

TO RENT—Cottage, 175 Park-av. [illegible]

TO RENT—Very low to a prompt tenant [illegible]

TO RENT—Very low—A splendid four-story [illegible]

TO RENT—A fine boarding house, in [illegible]

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms for gentlemen [illegible]

TO RENT—300 State-st., 5 rooms [illegible]

TO RENT—Nicely furnished rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—With board, to a lady, a [illegible]

TO RENT—Four rooms, with buttery [illegible]

TO RENT—Two suites of rooms on [illegible]

TO RENT—Two best and newly furnished [illegible]

TO RENT—A furnished front room, [illegible]

TO RENT—Room—A nicely furnished [illegible]

TO RENT—A splendid large sleeping room, [illegible]

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—Offices and basements to [illegible]

TO RENT—Hotel, very desirably located, [illegible]

TO RENT—Store and basement No. 88 [illegible]

TO RENT—Rear of store. Inquire at [illegible]

TO RENT—Three small new stores in [illegible]

TO RENT—Desk room, in a pleasantly [illegible]

TO RENT—For 1, 2, or 3 years, the [illegible]

TO RENT—Large front office, 120 [illegible]

TO RENT—An office centrally located [illegible]

TO RENT—Desk room in an office in [illegible]

TO RENT—One first class store room, [illegible]

TO RENT—Store 152 State st. Apply [illegible]

TO RENT—New store, with dwelling [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—At a great bargain, house [illegible]

FOR SALE—We have two marble-front [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Hill & Whipple, 138 [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents [illegible]

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a fine tract [illegible]

FOR SALE—22 1-2x120 feet on Monroe [illegible]

FOR SALE—A splendid lot on Madison [illegible]

FOR SALE—On Washington st., a lot [illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Hyde Park Residence, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A fruit farm containing 80 [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two Stock Farms—One of [illegible]

FOR SALE—At Hyde Park—Two story [illegible]

Pianos

FOR SALE—Piano—A 7 octave Hallet, Davis & Co. [illegible]

TO RENT—Pianos and melodeons. For [illegible]

FOR SALE—A No. 1 Gale Piano—Or [illegible]

FOR SALE—A 7-octave Piano, Rosewood case [illegible]

FOR SALE—And To Rent—Pianos, new [illegible]

FOR SALE—For Exchange—A seven-octave [illegible]

FOR SALE—Pianos and melodeons for [illegible]

Lost and Found.

LOST—In Harlem or this city, or on [illegible]

LOST—July 17th, on Dearborn st., between [illegible]

TAKEN UP—On the 16th of July, 1867, [illegible]

LOST—A package of $550, rolled in a [illegible]

Strayed and Stolen.

STRAYED—Or Stolen—Two black [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOK-KEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—Salesmen—To travel and [illegible]

WANTED—A man with small capital [illegible]

WANTED—50 railroad laborers. [illegible]

WANTED—Salesmen of mature age [illegible]

WANTED—A man as coachman, and [illegible]

WANTED—A boy acquainted in the [illegible]

WANTED—50 men on gravel trains [illegible]

WANTED—40 men to work on gravel [illegible]

WANTED—An active business traveler [illegible]

WANTED—100 men on railroad. [illegible]

WANTED—A boy to distribute cards. Address P. O. Box 2264.

TRADES.

WANTED—A first class pattern maker [illegible]

WANTED—A good pattern maker [illegible]

WANTED—Two good silver burnishers [illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A lady of good personal [illegible]

WANTED—A good laundress. Apply at 209 Illinois-st.

WANTED—A neat tidy young girl, to [illegible]

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A good girl accustomed to [illegible]

WANTED—A woman accustomed to [illegible]

WANTED—A first class cook, washer [illegible]

WANTED—A good girl to do general [illegible]

WANTED—Two girls, one to take entire charge [illegible]

Employment Agents.

WANTED—1 bookkeeper, 2 salesmen, [illegible]

WANTED—1 assistant bookkeeper, 2 [illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Business chance—A man [illegible]

WANTED—Furnished room, with [illegible]

WANTED—Those out of business to [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase a Notary [illegible]

WANTED—A practical printer with a [illegible]

WANTED—To exchange five farms [illegible]

WANTED—A man of good address, [illegible]

WANTED—A good second hand stationary [illegible]

WANTED—To exchange, two horses [illegible]

Wanted—Real Estate.

WANTED—Any person having improved [illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A dwelling of [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A small [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A small cottage, [illegible]

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—Valuable Paper Mill Property [illegible]

FOR SALE—Brick Brewery—A two story [illegible]

FOR SALE—Hardware Store, located [illegible]

FOR SALE—A well furnished boarding-house [illegible]

FOR SALE—One Confectionery with [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a sacrifice, if sold soon, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Saloon and Boarding [illegible]

FOR SALE—American Hotel—Located [illegible]

FOR SALE—The lease, fixtures and [illegible]

FOR SALE—Livery stable, buildings, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Hotel lease and furniture [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Dry Goods Store, containing [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a Flour Mill [illegible]

FOR SALE—To Job Printers—One Degener [illegible]

FOR SALE—The Grocery Store No. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lease and furniture of a [illegible]

FOR SALE—Interest in a new and valuable [illegible]

FOR SALE—$250 cash will buy a well-established [illegible]

FOR SALE—Grocery stock and fixtures, [illegible]

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—Two nice new horses, [illegible]

HORSE, harness and wagon for sale, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—Three horses, two [illegible]

Situations Wanted.

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted— [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—To Lawyers. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—A young German [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—In a clothing [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As traveling [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—To Druggists. [illegible]

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—As housekeeper [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a lady of [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a suitable [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—To do chamber [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—To do general [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As chambermaid [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By an American [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a respectable [illegible]

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—$18 a day— [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$75 to $200 per month [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Gentlemen [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and female [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—In every city and county [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted in every town and [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For Clark's [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—In every State and County [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—In every town and [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To manufacture [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell the Patent [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Article entirely [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and female [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Something [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For the [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Immediately, [illegible]

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—A man with [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—A good opportunity [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—In a well established [illegible]

PARTNERS—Wanted—One who [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—In a well established [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—In a well established [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—To take one half [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—A thorough business [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—An energetic [illegible]

Personal.

PERSONAL—A widow would like to [illegible]

PERSONAL—Will the gentleman [illegible]

PERSONAL—Two young girls [illegible]

PERSONAL—A young gentleman [illegible]

PERSONAL—"M." on still St. [illegible]

PERSONAL—Manky Baker, [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A No. 1 match case [illegible]

FOR SALE—Coal—By the cargo [illegible]

FOR SALE—An extra fine double [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two size-second [illegible]

FOR SALE—1,000 cords of [illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

The Explanatory Reconstruction Bill Vetoed by the President.

The Bill Passed Over the Veto in Both Houses.

In the Senate 30 to 6—In the House 109 to 22.

[illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

Empress [illegible] Visit Queen Victoria.

[illegible] from Garibaldi [illegible] Revolution in [illegible]

[illegible] Between [illegible] Garibaldians and Italian Troops.

FROM MEXICO.

[illegible]

INDIANS.

[illegible]